

V. On the Genus *Erycina*, Linn., with Descriptions of some New Species. By W. WILSON SAUNDERS, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

[Read Jan. 7th, 1858.]

IN the year 1849 I laid before the "Entomological Society" descriptions of several new species of the genus *Erycina*, Linn., together with an enumeration of the species which had been previously described. Since that period the exertions of collectors in tropical America have brought to light other species which are new to science, and further information regarding the known species has reached this country, so that it appears desirable again to take the genus *Erycina* in hand, and place the new matter before the Society, in a paper which will form a continuation of the one already published on the same subject in the Society's Transactions. Mr. Westwood, since that paper was written, has revised the whole family of *Erycinidæ* in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," where he makes but little alteration in the view I held of the tailed species forming but a single genus—the true *Erycinas*. The only change he proposes is the separation of the clear-winged species, considering them generically distinct, and placing them under the name *Zeonia*. In the propriety of this I think he is justified, as further study of the species shows that they have characters which well and distinctly separate them from the nearest allied forms of the restricted genus *Erycina*. Mr. Westwood, in the work alluded to, described one new species of *Erycina* under the name of *Belphegor*, and this is the only addition to the tailed species which has taken place since my first paper was written. Of species nearly allied to the true *Erycinas*, Mr. Westwood, in the same work, described certain tail-less forms, placing them in two new genera, *Necyria* and *Lyropterix*. In the following sketch I shall include the new species falling under these genera, as they are associated with the true *Erycinas* by some Entomologists, and should be treated of at the same time.

The species, which I yet retain under the generic term *Erycina*, seem to fall into the following seven sections :—

1. *Rhetus*, Swain.
2. *Diorina*, Morisse.
3. *Melibœa*, W. W. Saunders,
4. *Rodina*, Westwood.
5. *Nirodia*, Westwood.
6. *Eueyrcina*, W. W. Saunders.
7. *Riodina*, Westwood.

Of these sections, the 1st and 2nd, *Rhetus* and *Diorina*, have been distinguished by the authors whose names stand against them, and are known by the great length of the tail. They pass one into the other without any well-marked division. Section 3, which I name *Melibœa*, is distinguished by short rounded tails in the males, which have blue metallic reflections on the under-side of the wings. The females where known are dissimilar in colouring and form to the males, and further information respecting them will probably show that the species of this section will form a good generic group. Section 4, *Rodina*, Westwood, consists of female insects, some of which I have no doubt will prove to be the males of the section *Melibœa*. Section 5, *Nirodia*, Westwood, is composed of a single female, but it is so different in form and markings to the individuals of section 4, that it is necessary to place it at present in a distinct section. Section 6, *Eueyrcina*, is a form of which both sexes are known; and the posterior wing, attenuated into a long tail, distinguishes it readily from the other sections. This seems to claim generic distinction, but in our present imperfect acquaintance of the true *Erycinas* I prefer to leave it where it is. The same may be said of the last section, 7, *Riodina*, Westwood, consisting only of the well-known and distinct form *Lysippus*, of which the female sex has only yet been detected.

In my former paper I enumerated twenty-five species of *Erycina*, since which, if the species falling under the genera *Necyria* and *Lyropteryx* be included—four fresh ones have been added—three by Mr. Westwood and one by Mr. Hewitson, making a total of twenty-nine. With the additions which will be found hereafter, the species will amount to forty-four. Of these both the sexes are known of ten; the males only of sixteen; the females only of twelve, and six species have the sex undetermined. Looking to the amount of unpaired males and females, there can be little doubt, that, hereafter, this number will be considerably re-

duced by a more extended study of the species by those who have an opportunity of seeing them alive in their native haunts.

The following table will give a concise view of the species at present known; their arrangement into genera and sections; the information obtained regarding the sexes, and the countries the species inhabit.

ZEONIA, Swainson.

<i>Octavius</i> , Fab.	Guinea.
<i>Amazon</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂ and ♀ ..	Amazon region.
<i>Bogota</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	New Grenada.
<i>Batesii</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂ and ♀ ..	Amazon region.
<i>Timandra</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	Brazil, New Granada.
<i>Xantippe</i> , G. R. Gray. ♂	Brazil.
<i>Heliconoides</i> , Swain. ♂ and ♀	Brazil.

ERYCINA, Lin.

1st Section. *Rhetus*, Swain.

<i>Butes</i> , Clerk. ♂ and ♀	Brazil, Venezuela.
<i>Rhetus</i> , Cram. ♂	Surinam.
<i>Huana</i> , W. W. Saund. ♀	Amazon region.
<i>Thia</i> , Moresse. ♂	Mexico, Honduras.
<i>Aristoderus</i> , Bois.	Cayenne.

2nd Section. *Diorina*, Morisse.

<i>Laonome</i> . ♂ and ♀	Brazil, Venezuela.
<i>Dysonii</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂ and ♀ ..	Venezuela.
<i>Psecas</i> , Doub.	Bolivia.
<i>Iphinoe</i> , Hub. ♂ and ♀	

3rd Section. *Melibœa*, W. W. Saunders.

<i>Atahualpa</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	New Grenada.
<i>Montzeuma</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	Mexico.
<i>Huascar</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	New Grenada.
<i>Julia</i> , Doub. ♂ and ♀	Amazon region.
<i>Etias</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	Peru.
<i>Pyretus</i> , Cram. ♂	Amazon region.
<i>Colubra</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	Amazon region (Ega).
<i>Inca</i> , W. W. Saund. ♂	Mexico.

4th Section. *Rodinia*, West.

<i>Glaphyra</i> , Doub.	♀	.....	Brazil (Para).
<i>Pandana</i> , Doub.	♀	.....	Brazil (Bahia).
<i>Tedea</i> , Cram.	♀	.....	Surinam.
<i>Aulestes</i> , Cram.	♀	.....	Surinam.
<i>Jurgensenii</i> , W. W. Saund.	♀	.....	Mexico.
<i>Eryxo</i> , W. W. Saund.	♀	.....	Peru.
<i>Periander</i> , Cram.	♀	.....	Surinam.
<i>Ocollo</i> , W. W. Saund.	♀	New Grenada.

5th Section. *Nirodia*, West.

<i>Belphegor</i> , West.	♀	Amazon region.
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6th Section. *Euerycina*, W. W. Saunders.

<i>Calphurnia</i> , W. W. Saund.	♂ and ♀	Amazon region.
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7th Section. *Riodina*, West.

<i>Lysippus</i>	♀	Brazil (Para), &c.
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NECYRIA, West.

<i>Bellona</i> , West.	West Brazil.
<i>Hewitsonii</i> , W. W. Saund.	♀ New Grenada.
<i>Saundersii</i> , Hewit.	♂ New Grenada.
<i>Manco</i> , W. W. Saund.	♂	..... New Grenada.
<i>Duellona</i> , West.	.....	New Grenada.
<i>Tapaja</i> , W. W. Saund.	♂	..... Amazon region.

LYROPTERIX, West.

<i>Apollonia</i> , West.	♂ and ♀	.....	Amazon region.
<i>Terpsichore</i> , West.		.....	Brazil.
<i>Lyra</i> , W. W. Saund.	♂	.....	New Grenada.

The figures accompanying this paper are contributed by my excellent friend Mr. W. C. Hewitson, whose talent in delineating Lepidopterous insects needs no comment on my part. I am greatly obliged to him for them.

Zæonia Amazon, W. W. Saund. (Pl. X. figs. 3 and 4.)

Anterior wings rather pointed, transparent, with a small black patch at the base; the anterior margin, the lateral margin, the nervures and a transverse somewhat notched band arising on the

anterior margin, about one-third the length of the wing from the base, and terminating just within the posterior angle, of the same colour. Posterior wings somewhat elongated, transparent, with the internal and external margins margined with black, and a black band in continuation of the transverse band of the anterior wings crossing the wing and running nearly parallel with the exterior margin, terminated with diverging, slender, strap-shaped tails about half the length of the wing, black, with the tips margined with white, and having at their base a large somewhat triangular crimson patch crossing the wing nearly from side to side. Under-side of wings of the same colour and markings as the upper, except that there appears one or two small white specks on the crimson patch at the base of the tails. Head, antennæ, body and legs black. The females resemble the males, except that they are rather larger, with the anterior wings less pointed; the abdomen more globose and massive, and the anterior legs made for walking.

Expansion of wings, males $1\frac{1}{2}$, females $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

In my own Collection, and that of the British Museum and Mr. Hewitson.

The species was sent from the Upper Amazon region in some numbers by Mr. Bates. It is very closely allied to *P. Octavius*, Fab., but differs in its larger size, the shorter diverging tails and in the abdomen not being tipped with yellow at the apex.

Zeonia Bogota, W. W. Saunders.

The anterior wings are transparent; above, with the base, nervures, anterior margin, exterior margin, and a transverse band crossing the wing from near the centre of the anterior margin to just within the anal angle, black. Posterior wings are rather full, rounded on the exterior margin, contracted towards the apex, and thence spreading backwards in a straight direction for a distance equal to one-third their length, and terminated by a long narrow rather diverging tail, transparent, above with the nervures, interior and exterior margins, the produced portion of the tail, and a longitudinal narrow band arising from under the band of the anterior wings, and directed towards the apex of the abdomen, black, excepting a crimson somewhat oval elongated transverse spot, with a white speck at the external margin, which crosses the end of the produced part of the wing; wings below nearly as above, the crimson spot only being margined posteriorly by a white interrupted line. Head, antennæ, legs and abdomen black.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

From Bogota, in the Collection of the British Museum.

This species most nearly resembles *Z. Amazon*, but is immediately distinguished from it by the shape and smaller size of the crimson spot on the hinder wings. From *Z. Batesii* it is distinguished by its larger size and the shape of the hinder wings, which have a transverse black band.

Zeonia Batesii, W. W. Saund. (Pl. X. figs. 1 and 2.)

Anterior wings much pointed, transparent, with the base, anterior margin, outer margin, nervures and a nearly central transverse band, black. Posterior wings narrow, about twice the length of the body, terminated by a long narrow tail-like appendage in continuation of the outer margin, and nearly as long as the wing; and also by a sharp-pointed tooth-like projection in continuation of the inner margin, transparent, with a black band along the inner and outer margins, uniting before the apex, and forming there a large black patch, which is crossed in the centre by a crimson slightly curved band nearly as long as the wing is broad, and having below an obsolete band of minute white spots. The nervures, tail and tooth-like projection of the hinder wings are black. The underside of the wings are marked as the upper. The head, antennæ, body and legs are black.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch.

Collected in the Upper Amazon region by Mr. Bates.

In the Collections of the British Museum, W. W. Saunders, &c.

The female is very similar to the male in size, colour and markings, chiefly differing in the anterior wings being more rounded on the exterior margin, making them appear less pointed, and in the tails being greatly diverging and somewhat curved inwards. In Mr. Hewitson's Collection.

This is a small species, with well-marked characters, having in the hinder wings no longitudinal band, as in all the other species of this section.

Zeonia Heliconoides, Swain. ♀. (Pl. X. fig. 5.)

Under an impression that the figure given in the "Zoological Illustrations" of Mr. Swainson, pl. 3, 2nd Series, was that of the male of this species, the female was figured in the accompanying Pl. X. fig. 5. Examining the details given by Mr. Swainson there can be no doubt that his figure represents a female. A second figure of the female of so rare an insect will not be, how-

ever, out of the way in this place, particularly as there are some differences, such as the larger and broader crimson spot at the base of the tails, and the greater width of the black band on the outer margin of the anterior wings. The specimen figured is in my own Collection, and was, I believe, obtained from Brazil.

Erycina Huana, W. W. Saunders.

The anterior wings are pointed, with the exterior margin curved outwards, black, crossed by two white semi-transparent bands, one straight and rather broad near the base, and the other slightly curved outwards, commencing on the anterior margin midway between the apex and the basal band, and terminating on the hinder margin near the anal angle; the band is unequal in width, being narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly. Hinder wings much elongated, contracted in the middle, with the interior margin straight, terminated by a narrow-pointed diverging tail-like appendage, half the length of the wing, and in continuation of the outer margin; black, with a semi-transparent band in continuation of the basal band of the upper wing, running down the disc of the wing nearly centrally, rather broad, gradually growing to a point, and terminating about half the length of the wing; also with a thread-like streak of bluish-white along the upper portion of the outer margin; two crimson spots crossing the wing a little below the greatest contraction, one largish, triangular, on the inner margin, the other minute, round on the disc, and a line of small greyish-blue spots, a little behind the crimson spots, nearly crossing the wing and inclining towards the tail, which are margined with white interiorly at the base, and crossed with many lines of minute greyish freckles. The head and antennæ are black. Thorax bluish-black above, below dark brown, with the legs and abdomen of the same colour. The underside of the wings are marked as the upper, except that there is a small crimson spot on the anterior margin of the first pair at the base.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

From the Amazon region, collected by Mr. Bates.

In my own Collection.

This is a ♂ insect, and nearly related to the ♂ of *Butes*, but quite different in the shape of the posterior wings, as well as in the character and position of the markings and its smaller size. It resembles also the *Rhetus* of Cramer, differing again in the shape of the hind wings and the bands of the fore wings. It

might turn out to be the ♂ of *Rhetus*, should Cramer's insect be a ♀, which I think it is.

Erycina Atahualpa, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. XI. fig. 14.)

The anterior wings are pointed; above black, with a narrow straight crimson band crossing from the anterior to the posterior margin in a slanting direction, so as to touch the latter about the centre; below black, with two irregular broad bright shining steel-blue bands crossing the wing in the same direction as the crimson band above. The posterior wings are elongated, and produced into a short broad somewhat diverging tail, with two slight blunt teeth on the inner margin, and three projections of the same kind on the outer margin; above black, with a crimson band arising immediately under the termination of the band of the upper wing, and running thence in a slanting direction towards the anal angle, where it terminates with a slight curve inwards, leaving the margin free; also with a crimson spot on the inner margin near the apex of the abdomen, and a row of six brilliant blue rounded spots running between the crimson band and the outer margin, and crossing the base of the broad tail, which itself is blue in certain lights, and has two white specks on its inner margin, and three white specks of the same character occur in the indentures of the teeth on the outer margin of the wing; beneath black, with two bright shining steel-blue bands of the same description as those of the anterior wings, one at the base and the other on the exterior margin, corresponding with the row of blue spots on the upper surface; also with an elongated crimson spot agreeing in position with the crimson spot on the upper surface. Head, antennæ, body and legs black.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Inhabits New Grenada.

In the Collection of Mr. Hewitson.

This species approaches very closely to *Ery. Montezeuma*, W. W. Saunders, from Mexico. It differs in the deep black of the ground colour of the upperside of the wing, the absence of a second band on the anterior wings, and of the large crimson spot at the base of the tail. The bright blue spots on the upper surface of the posterior wings are also larger, rounder and more decided. The specimen described, the only one I have seen, is a ♂.

Erycina Huascar, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. XI. fig. 15.)

Black; anterior wings rather pointed above, with a broadish,

nearly straight band crossing the wing from a point near the anterior margin, about one-third its length from the base of the wing, and terminating on the posterior margin, about the same relative distance from the posterior angle. This band only reaches the costal nervure, showing beyond a mere speck of the crimson colour; below with brilliant steel-blue reflections, crossed with black nervures, and leaving a black band at the base, and another of the same colour, nearly corresponding in position with the crimson band, on the upper side. Posterior wings subtrigonal, terminated with a short, somewhat sharply pointed, diverging tail, with a straight uniform crimson band of about half the width of the band of the anterior wings, and arising immediately below it, and thence running nearly parallel to the outer margin to a short distance beyond the apex of the abdomen, where it terminates on the disc of the wing. A little above this point, on the inner margin of the wing, is a small crimson spot. At the base of the tail, running across the narrow portion of the wing, is a row of three minute blue spots. The tail has two broadish teeth on the inner margin, with white specks in the indentures, and there are three white specks on the outer margin of the wing. The underside of the posterior wings have the same brilliant blue reflections as on the anterior wings, with a black band crossing them, nearly corresponding with the crimson band on the upperside, and also a little within the inner margin a large round crimson spot, just behind the termination of the abdomen, and a small white spot on the same margin at the base of the tail.

Expansion of wings 2 inches.

Inhabits New Grenada.

In the Collection of Mr. Hewitson.

This is the largest species of the section, and with very distinctly marked characters. The specimen in Mr. Hewitson's Collection is a male.

Erycina Elias, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. XI. fig. 11.)

Anterior wings rather pointed, and rounded on the exterior margin; above purplish black, with a narrow nearly straight crimson band crossing the wing from a point nearly central on the anterior margin to a point also nearly central on the posterior margin, and also with an ill-defined bluish line-like curved band between the crimson band and the exterior margin, running nearly midway between them; below velvety black, with two bright steel blue shining bands, which change to vivid green in

certain lights, and which are traversed with black nervures. These bands cross the wing, running into the anterior margin, which is lined with the same brilliant colour, leaving a triangular patch at the base, a central oblong transverse space, and a gradually diminishing band, broadest at the apex, along the external margin, of the ground colour. Posterior wings rather narrow and terminated with a short blunt somewhat diverging tail; above purplish black, the tail and external margin purplish blue in certain lights, with a narrow crimson band in continuation of the crimson band of the anterior wing, running across the middle of the wing nearly parallel with the outer margin, and suddenly bending upwards and gradually vanishing a little below the apex of the abdomen before it reaches the anterior margin. Behind this band, and midway between it and the tip of the tail, is a long, narrow, rather wavy, crescent-shaped patch of crimson colour, nearly crossing the base of the tail, curving upwards before it reaches the outer margin, where it runs into an obsolete bluish band which passes alongside the margin and nearly midway between it and the crimson band; on the outer margin are four specks of white in the indentations, and two more in like situations at the tip of the tail; below velvety black, with the base and anterior margin of the same shining blue as that on the underside of the anterior wings, and a broad band of the same blue colour on the outer margin, leaving a broad central band, a line along the outer margin, and the interior margin of the tip of the tail, of the ground colour. The blue base of the wing and band of the same colour on the outer margin are crossed with black nervures. Head, antennæ, body and legs black, except the anterior pair, which are steel-blue.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

In my own Collection. Received from Peru.

The specimen described is a ♂, which strongly resembles *Pyretas*, Cram., but differs in the shorter and blunter tails, in having the crimson bands of the upper surface of the wings narrower, and in the disposition of the metallic blue bands and markings of the underside of the wings.

Erycina Colubra, W. W. Saund. (Pl. XI. fig. 12.)

The anterior wings are sharply pointed, with the outer margin somewhat indented; above black, with a rather broad crimson straight band, crossing the wing from a point on the outer margin a little within the centre and terminating near the centre of the posterior margin, the band being somewhat broader at its termi-

nation; also with a very obsolete scarcely apparent reddish-brown band running midway between the crimson band and the exterior margin, which is marked with spots in the spaces between the termination of the nervures; below brilliant shining blue, except the apex and the nervures, which are black. Posterior wings elongate, with three teeth on the exterior margin, tapering and terminating with a broad obtuse scarcely diverging tail, which has three blunt teeth at the apex; above black, with a narrow straight crimson band in continuation of the broader band of the anterior wings, and terminating on the disc a little beyond the apex of the abdomen, and a large crimson nearly semicircular patch crossing the base of the tail, the curved side of the patch being directed towards the tail, and also a very narrow reddish-brown band between the crimson band and the outer margin. On the indentations of the outer margin of the wing there are three white specks, and there are two white specks in like situations at the tip of the tail; below coloured as above, except the space in front of the crimson spot is brilliant blue, with the nervures marked with black, and there is also a faint bluish tinge on the apex of the tail. Head, antennæ, body and legs velvety black, except the anterior pair of legs, which are blue.

Expansion of the wings $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch.

Discovered at Ega, on the River Amazon, by Mr. Bates.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

I have only seen males of this elegant but small species. The nearly straight broad tails, with large crimson spot at the base, distinguish the species from all its congeners at once.

Erycina Eryxo, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. XI. fig. 13.)

Anterior wings rather short and obtuse at the apex; above black-brown, with a broad straight white band arising on the anterior margin about one-third of its length from the base, and proceeding to the middle of the posterior margin, gradually increasing in width until it is nearly double what it was at its commencement. About midway between this and the exterior margin there is an ill-defined narrow whitish band curved outwards running across the wing; below as above, except that the narrow band is broader, whiter and better defined. Posterior wings rather short, terminating in a broad rather long-pointed diverging tail; above blackish brown, with a broad white band in continuation of the broad band of the anterior wing running nearly parallel with the interior margin and curving suddenly nearly at right angles

until the margin is reached. This curved portion of the band is narrower and bright vermilion in colour. Nearly midway between the white band and the exterior margin is a very faint line-like whitish-brown wavy band, about the length of the broader band, and in the indentations of the exterior margin are three white specks. There is also a wavy vermilion band crossing the base of the tail from the outer margin, in a direction nearly parallel to the internal margin of the tail, until it reaches the internal margin of the wing, just before which it runs up and joins the vermilion portion of the broader band by an angular projection. The tail is tipped with a small white patch, and there are three white specks in the indentations of its inner margin; below very nearly as above. Head, body, antennæ and legs black.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

From Peru.

In my own Collection.

This female, somewhat resembling *E. Jurgensenii* from Mexico in colour, but very different in its markings and much smaller in size. It is, I expect, a female of one of the species in the section *Melibæa*.

Erycina Ocollo, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. X. figs. 6 and 7.)

The head, antennæ and body are black. The palpi short, scarcely projecting beyond the front of the head. The anterior wings are large and full; the exterior margin curved outwards; above black, with a broad bright orange band passing in a slanting direction, from about the centre of the anterior margin to the exterior margin near the anal angle, and with an ill-defined narrow yellowish-brown band running about midway between the apex of the wing and the orange band, and nearly parallel with the latter; below the colouring is as above, except that the apical band is white, crossed with black nervures. The posterior wings are full and rather short, terminated by a sharp-pointed rather long very diverging tail. They are black, with a central yellow band broken in the middle, wide at its commencement near the centre of the anterior margin, and terminating at the apex of the abdomen. Behind the yellow band is an angular row of spots between it and the apex of the wing; those near the outer margin yellow and parallel with the margin; the remainder white, running parallel with the apex of the wing. A broad bright patch of blue, crossed with black nervures, occupies the surface of the wing between

the white spots and the broken portion of the yellow band. The inner margin of the tail has three elongated white spots upon it. The under surface of the posterior wings differs from the upper in having the yellow band continuous, the band of spots all white and larger in size, and being devoid of the blue patch of colour. A ♀ variety occurs where the posterior wings want on both surfaces the apical band; and the posterior wings have the yellow band reduced to a triangular patch on the anterior margin on both surfaces, and the band of spots is not so decided on the upper side, but the blue patch is spread over more of the disc of the wing. See Pl. X. fig. 6.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Inhabits New Grenada.

In the Collection of Mr. Hewitson.

A very distinct and beautiful species, apparently given to variations, and quite unlike any yet discovered.

Erycina Calphurnia, W. W. Saunders. ♂. (Pl. X. fig. 8.)

In my former paper on the *Erycinidæ*, in the "Transactions of the Entomological Society," I described the female of this species, that sex being only then known. Since the publication of that paper, Mr. Bates has sent from the Amazon region the male, which differs from the female in the following respects. In having the transverse white bands of the wings narrower, the one on the posterior wings not arising so immediately under the termination of the band of the anterior wing, and terminating on the disc of the wing before the wing is half traversed; in having a red streak of colour extending along the internal margin of the posterior wing from the base to the tail; in having the tails somewhat longer and glossed above with a delicate pale greyish-blue colour, and on the underside in having a little more of the red colour at the base of the tails.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The nature of the long tail-like appendages to the posterior wings, alike in both sexes and general style of colouring, makes me place this species in a section by itself, to which I give the name of *Euerycina*, and probably, when the transformation of the species are known, this section will form a good sub-genus.

Necyria Hewitsonii, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. X. figs. 9 and 10.)

The head and antennæ are black. The anterior wings are above black, with a transverse rather broad crimson curved band

crossed with black nervures, commencing near the middle of the anterior margin, where it is the broadest, and passing thence towards the outer margin, and terminating almost in a point near the anal angle, after running for a short distance parallel with the outer margin; below nearly as above, but the transverse band is broader and paler in colour, and the black colour has a steel-blue iridescence. Posterior wings above black, with a rather broad band of bright blue colour crossed with black nervures running parallel with the outer margin and at a short distance from it, and six spots of a whitish colour in the fringe. Below steel-blue, with the nervures strongly marked with black, and some pale crimson streaks forming a patch of colour on the inner margin just below the apex of the abdomen; body and legs black.

Expansion of wings 2 inches.

Received from New Grenada.

In the Collection of Mr. Hewitson.

This is a well-marked and beautiful species, apparently given to variations, as Mr. Hewitson possesses a specimen with the crimson band in the anterior wings somewhat broader than in the type, and the posterior wings above having two small crimson spots on the blue band near the anterior margin, and below an irregular pale crimson band crossed with black nervures running parallel with the hinder margin. Females only of this species are known.

Necyria Manco, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. XI. fig. 16.)

The head and antennæ are black. The anterior wings are rather pointed, above black, and crossed near the centre with a narrow somewhat curved uniform crimson band. Between the band and the outer margin, and running parallel with the former, is a row of seven rather large indistinct bluish spots, nearly touching each other and forming an irregular band; below black, with brilliant blue markings, somewhat larger than those above, and a crimson spot on the middle of the hinder margin. Posterior wings black, with a crimson curved band in continuation of the one on the anterior wings, and crossing the wing about the centre to the interior margin, and a row of bright blue shining somewhat rectangular spots between the band and the outer margin, forming an irregular band parallel both with the band and margin, in which are six white specks of colour; below black, with brilliant blue markings, similar somewhat to those above, and a crimson band uniform in position to the one above, but broader towards the

inner margin, and terminating in a point before the anterior margin is reached. Body and legs black.

Expansion of wings $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

Received from New Grenada.

In Mr. Hewitson's Collection.

Males of this beautiful and distinct species have not as yet been sent to this country.

Necyria Tapaja, W. W. Saunders. (Pl. XI. figs. 17 and 18.)

The anterior wings are above deep brownish-black, with a rather broad, transverse, straight, somewhat irregular crimson band, commencing near the anterior margin about one-third the length of the margin from the base of the wing, and proceeding to a point on the posterior margin a little within the posterior angle. Between the band and the outer margin of the wing is a line of minute white specks about six in number, commencing near the posterior angle and running in a curved direction towards the anterior margin, somewhat parallel to the outer margin of the wing. The wings below are as above, except that the crimson band is wanting all but a small patch on the posterior margin; the line of white specks larger, and the ground colour of the wings not so dark. Posterior wings above deep brownish-black, with an irregular, largish, crescent-shaped crimson spot on the disc of each wing a little below the centre, the direction of the spot lengthways being parallel to the inner margin of the wings. Underside brownish black, with an ill-defined row of six to eight minute white specks running in a curve a short distance from the hinder margin. Head, antennæ, body and legs black. There is an interesting male variety in Mr. Hewitson's collection (see fig. 18), having no crimson patch on the disc of the posterior wings, and having a larger crimson patch on the underside of the anterior wings. It is also rather larger in size.

Expansion of wings 2 inches.

Sent from the the river Tapajos, Amazon region, by Mr. Bates.

In my own and other Collections.

This is a very distinct species, differing from all others yet described, except *Bellona*, in the entire want of blue markings on the upper surface of the posterior wings, and from that species in the position and size of the crimson markings on the wings; also in the greater size of the posterior wings, which are more rounded posteriorly than in its congeners.

Lyropteryx Apollonia, Westwood. ♀. (Pl. XI. fig. 19.)

The anterior wings are full and much rounded on the outer margin; above black, except two or three minute crimson spots near the base, and a broad band of brownish-white line-like markings taking the direction of the nerves of the wing on the outer margin; below, black towards the base, near which are four crimson rounded spots; the remainder of the wing traversed by brownish-white lines in the direction of the nervures; fringe black. Posterior wings above black at the base, near which are two or three minute crimson spots, and on the exterior margin a broad crimson band, into which the black colour of the base runs in many pointed radiating lines in the direction of the nervures; below black, with ten unequal sized crimson rounded spots on the basal half, the other portion being pale crimson, traversed in the direction of the nervures with black lines, proceeding from the black colour of the base of the wing; fringe white. Head, antennæ, body and legs black, except the abdomen, which is short and stout and spotted with crimson on the sides near the apex.

Expansion of the wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

From the Amazon region.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

The foregoing description is that of a female, which, looking to the crimson spotting of the base of the wings and the band of line-like markings of the anterior wings, I believe to be the ♀ of *L. Apollonia*, Westwood, the male of which is in the National Collection, and was well figured in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," pl. 72, fig. 1.

Lyropteryx Lyra, W. W. Saunders.

The anterior wings are sharply pointed; above velvety black, with a broad band on the outer margin of about seventeen bluish-white line-like markings running in the direction of the nervures, the band being at the apex of the wing one-third the length of the anterior margin, and gradually narrowing as it approaches the posterior angle, and having its inner margin somewhat curved outwards; fringe black; below brownish-black, with five small crimson spots placed near each other towards the base, and the remainder of the wing covered with white radiating lines, taking the direction of the nervures and gradually increasing in width as they approach the outer margin. Posterior wings with the anal angle elongated into a well-defined projection; above velvety

black, with a band of about one-fourth the length of the wing in width, on the outer margin, of radiating blue lines; fringe white; below brownish-black, with nine irregularly-sized rounded crimson spots near the base, two of which, the largest in size, are on the fold of the wing, the remainder of the wing being covered with white lines radiating in the direction of the nervures and increasing in width as they approach the posterior margin. Head, antennæ, thorax, legs and abdomen black, except two lines along the sides of the latter near the apex, which are crimson.

Expansion of wings 2 inches.

From Bogota.

In the Collection at the British Museum.

This species is a near approach to *L. Apollonia*, Westwood, but differs in its smaller size, more pointed anterior wings, the much smaller width of the marginal band of blue line-like markings on the upper surface of the same, and in other respects. The description is made from a male, the only sex known.
